THE BEE
WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY DECEMBER 22, 1906 — PAGES NINE TO TWELVE

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

Sir—You certainly must have been amused at the correspondence between Ambassador Storer and the President. It was a great shock to the country. The correspondence gave us a great insight, didn't it? Had things continued the Pope of Rome would have owned the administration, wouldn't he? Don't understand me as being inimical to the Catholic Church. I am of the opinion that the Colored Americans will be compelled to appeal to that institution before long for protection.

As chairman of the National Republican Committee, what do you think of the political condition of the country? It was a great backdown for the President on his simplified spelling and the colored troops, don't you think so? It is amusing when you thnik of the open door policy. I don't hear anything of it now. He fooled the Negroes as he has attempted to deny the correspondence of Dear Maria, but Bellamy called his hand to a queen's taste, didn't he? I think that the best and the most noble act on the part of the President would be for him to resign the Presidency. Everything that is conceived in the minds of the people is not expressed by any means. Of course you know that the country is in an unrestful condition.

Oh, by the way, I saw Senator Tillman in the Pennsylvania railroad station Saturday evening at the window of the Pullman Car, asking information of the ticket seller about the trains going east. After he left my friend Mr. James A. Jackson of New York, son of our old friend Col. Giles B. Jackson, deliberately approached the Senator and the South Carolinain extended his hand. Mr. Jackson said to Mr. Tillman that he was born in the South and was the son of Col. Giles B. Jackson, but was living north and engaged in the real estate business. Oh, said Mr. Tillman, those people in the north are fooling you; they are not your friends. However, I hope you will succeed.

Young Jackson said, "Senator, I do not believe that you hate my people as you say." "Oh," said Mr. Tillman, "I am not against you people."

"But you say some hard things," remarked Mr. Jackson. After reaching the corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue the Senator took his hand and bade him good night.

I thought this would interest you, Mr. Cortelyou, because Old Ben is as peculiar as your chief. Strange things happen sometimes. Why, Old Ben may get religion some day and turn to be the colored man's best friend.

Is it true that Col. Devoux, Collector of the Port of Savannah, Ga., is to be removed? Is this another move on the political checkerboard to satisfy the South? Now I hope the door of hope will be protected long enough to enable the colored office holders to remain until either Mr. Fairbanks or Mr. Foraker is elected President of the United States. There is certainly no hope for Mr. Roosevelt, and I am confident that no man who has the stamp of the administration can be nominated. If nominated, he cannot be elected. The colored Americans, Mr. Cortelyou, are determined this time. They do not intend to be the political slaves of men and parties without consideration. Just think of it. Here is a population of almost ninety thousand people in the District of Columbia and he has but little representative, and that little comes from a Democratic commissioner who was appointed to look after Democrats. In the water department of the local government he has no representative at all. Are such conditions going to continue to exist? But, just think of it, the colored people pay taxes on over fifteen million dollars' worth of property, real and personal and not a representative place does he hold. There was a time when the colored citizen had representative as United States marshals and bailiffs in the Police Court. All he holds now are janitors, messengers and laborers. While I don't object to Democrats and the Catholic Church controlling appointments, I think colored Republicans and colored Catholics are entitled to some consideration, don't you? Why don't you, as National Chairman and head of a great department, do something? Why don't you get a move on you? You made no clerical appointments of colored men while Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor; the only colored man that held a twenty-five hundred dollar place in the Post Office Department was removed by you. Now do you intend to keep up this record when you take charge of the Treasury Department?

You have changed so since you have been in the Cabinet. You were a different man under the late President McKinley. We all admire your gentlemanly and polished bearing, which are so inconsistent with your politics. Let me hear of you doing something for the colored citizen before the next Presidential election, because I think that it would help the party. There are lots of things that you can do if you will. Do something and before I write you again let the country see some patriotic act of yours in behalf of an oppressed people. Until then believe me to be,

Very respectfully,
THE EDITOR.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

HON. WILLIAM TECUMSEH VERNON, A.M., LL.D. REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

On June 12th of the present year, the Honorable W. T. Vernon took oath of office as Register of the United States Treasury. Two other colored men have preceded him along the tortuous path of politics which has led to the Register's chair. They are the Hon. B. K. Bruce and the Hon. J. W. Lyons.

For many years Colored men North of the Mason and Dixon line received very scant recognition for their political services to the Republican party. Beginning with the first McKinley administration, however, there was a perceptible turning of the tide.

The menace of "Free Silver" and Bryanism was driven back through the support of 450,000 Colored voters of the North and West, and the leaders of the Party showed their gratitude by appointing Colored men to consulates and other important posts never before held by men of the race.

One very significant evidence of this change of selection of Colored men from the North for representative official position is that of the Hon. W. T. Vernon, of Quindaro, Kansas.

In this instance a Colored man west of the Mississippi River has been appointed Register of the Treasury to succeed two other Colored men from the South whence have come most of our prominent politicians. It must therefore be interesting to know something of the man whose star has recently risen in the nation.

He was born in Lebanon, Mo., thirty-five eyars ago. As a youthful farm hand he earned the money with which to purchase his school books and to assist in the support of his family.

After acquiring what instruction the modest local school offered, he went to Lincoln University, at Jefferson City, Mo., earning the money after school hours, between times and during vacation season to sustain himself there. After being graduated therefrom he taught school at his home town, and later at Bonne Terre, Mo., for several years, going thence to Quindaro, Kansas, to assume charge of six pupils and one building at the Institution which is now celebrated throughout the West as Western University—the most important educational plant for Colored youth west of the Mississippi.

Mainly through the herculean efforts of this man, the Institution at Quindaro has grown to such physical proportions as to embrace building improvements valued at over $75,000, nearly three hundred acres of farm land, on which scientific agriculture is taught. There are approximately three hundred students, and a faculty of fourteen instructors. Further improvements have just been ordered under a large appropriation which Mr. Vernon secured from the Legislature.

Academic, musical manual training and industrial departments are embraced by the comprehensive curriculum, and the Institute during a decade—the decade of this man's labors there has been a beacon light for the Colored youth of the trans-Mississippi section.

The development of Western Univsreity has called this man to the rostrum time and again, where his gifted speech has been turning a constantly swelling stream of gold Quinaroward.

On one occasion in an address on Abraham Lincoln he closed with the following preoration—

"Rest! Rest! Rest! Thy fame is secure. Trusted with posterity, it is surpassed by none since man became a living soul. 'Tis safe with those who love free Government, with the widow and orphan or him who bore the shock of battle, the bondman rejoicing in his freedom. Minstrel and bard will sing of thee, dreamers will place thee with mythology's deities, nations will rise and stand with head uncovered at the mention of thy name, and when thy granite monuments as all man's works have perished and all sarcophagi and mausoleum have crumbled away, fresh and immutable as the God-ordained deeds of the prophets thy deeds shall endure until time shall cease to be."

His reputation as an orator quickly carried him into political prominence in Kansas, and on January 30, 1905, he delivered a speech before the Kansas Day Club, of which he was the single Colored guest, entitled, "A Plea for a Suspension of Judgment," which probably made him the Register of the Treasury.

Said he among other things on that notable occasion: "Today the wisest and best argue and rightfully so, that he who denies education to any class of citizens, in such measure inveighs against public safety, gives us a dangerous element, places a millstone around the neck of all, and jeopardizes the welfare of our common country. Race prejudice as some argue may be natural, but God's justice is of loftier rank than man's prejudice. To give work to those of us who are worthy; to allow us to rise in business trades and professions; to protect us before the law, in jury box and courts; to allow us comforts in public places if we are clean, decent and honorable is justice."

"Placed for a spell by His Almighty hand within the tenement of possibly less favored clay—the deathless soul which speaks through lips ofttimes derided shall not lament its presence there. The cause of my people is my cause, their struggles my struggles."

"Remembering the sacrifice of benefactors whose memory is embalmed in history's urn, we mark the vast step from savagery of ancestor to the product of the school today, from the chattering jargon and fetish adoration on native heath four centuries ago, we, rung by rung have come to poets, painters, scholars of aesthetic tastes and a reverence for the Christian's God."

And again: "We delved in earth, we tunnelled the mountains, we diked and stayed the wave dashed sea carrying all of nature's power. We felled the trees in forests primeval, we changed the course of winding river. We leveled hills and tilled the fields. We gathered stores in barn and bin. We wrought in mine and drew the load—the burden bearers we were. If aboriginee or wild beast attack were threatened, we watched at day or night and still if wanted at toil, men had but to look at spreading fields at dawn or fading twilight, and we were there. We broke no faith. We betrayed no trust."

"And to those of our critics today who could forget justice I would say, forget not that each upward struggling soul, go stumbling though it may, goes clinging to the skirts of the invisible God, and for your own sakes, I adjure you not to cast obstacles before His face in the way of a weaker though upward struggling race."

His speech was well received and he concluded in the midst of an ovation.

The Topeka Capitol, the leading daily

Continued to 10th page of part 2nd.

Labor Union Elects Five

NEGRO GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

There is at least one place where the people of the colored race are not disranchised, and where they can vote upon an equality with all others and be certain of having the ballots counted.

The election of Grand Lodge Officers has lately taken place in the International Laborers' Union of Dayton, Ohio. Five of those elected are negroes, men who are working heart and soul to help advance the interests of the colored people and secure universal recognition of their skill and ability.

The five men and the high positions they were elected to, are as follows:

First General Vice-President—H. L. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Third General Vice-President—W. C. Thompson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth General Vice-President—L. B. Allen, Lithonia, Ga.

Seventh General Vice-President—J. S. Sandlin, Dallas, Texas.

Ninth General Vice-President—Frank Pulpress, Pittsburg, Pa.

In addition to these five leading officers, this Labor Union has several negro State Deputies and nearly 100 negro District Deputies. The Organization is working to form all laboring people under one banner, without regard to color, sex or creed, and all members have equal rights after joining this body.

The election for officers is held by the "referendum ballot." The name of all nominees are printed upon ballot, and these are sent out to all lodges, and the vote is held open for 45 days, and each member may cast one ballot for each office to be filled. The ballots are then sent on to the Grand Lodge and Canvassing Committee counts the results. This is the fairest method of electing officers that is known.

Any of our readers who are interested in assisting this grand movement can get full information by writing to the International Laborers' Union, Dayton, Ohio, and referring to this publication.

CHURCHES.

Dr. S. L. Corrothers delivered a sermon last Sunday evening relative to negro and the administration taking for his subject God has no respecter of person. In his discourse he spoke of the actions of the President relative to the discharge of the colored soldiers of the 25th Infantry and he thought that the President would some day soon revoke his order and the men be retained, setting forth in his sermon the qualities the President possessed. After leaving the President's position relative to the negro Dr. Corrothers stated where the negro stood with Secretary Root, Senator Tillman and Governor Vardaman. He took each of the named gentlemen in their order and when he reached Senator Tillman he said he would rather vote for Senator Tillman than either of the other because if Senator Tillman would turn from his ways and opinions which he he has today he would be just as strong and noble in the fight for rights of the negro as he is against him now.

Bishop Clinton delivered the morning sermon Sunday, December 9.

DE OLE TIME KRISMUS EVE.

Dad's gone to town wid de ole brown jug,
Mam's done got out de haf pint mug,
De pots an de kittles am all shinin' bright,
Case ole Kris Krinkle am er comin heah de night.

Fodder's in de stable, corn is in de crib,
Meat's all in de smoke house, livin' on spar rib,
De wood pile's biggeri'n ebber an de log fire's burnin brighter,
Case ole Kris Krinkle an er comin heah de night.

Mam she's makin' white bread wid de peuah sno' flake,
Good-bye waller corn pone, good bye ole ash cake.
Be up in de mo'nin fu hit's good da light
Case ole Kris Krinkle am er comin here de night.

Mam says, "Hang yo' stockin and den go tu bed,
Sleep; don't wan no foolin, sleep! jes like you's dead."
Goin tu bed right erely, no, tu'll be all right,
Case ole Kris Krinkle am er comin heah de night.

—J. Conway Jackson.

EMMETT. J. SCOTT
Secretary to Booker T. Washington

EMANCIPATION OF THE NEGRO.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 17, 1906.
Special to The Bee.

For the first time in a number of years, the Afro-Americans of this city will celebrate the Emancipation Proclamation. The anniversary will take place at the 5th Street Baptist Church, January 1, at 8 P. M.

The Hon. W. T. Vernon, Registrar of the United States Treasury, will speak. The occasion will be under the auspices of the Afro-American Council, and the Cave Dwellers' Association. Rev. L. G. Jordan will act as chairman.

This will be the first time that the new Registrar of the Treasury has been to this city. A reception will be tendered him at the Woman's Industrial Club.

The citizens of Louisville regard it as great honor to have this distinguished character to address them. Everything is being done by the local committee to make this event the greatest in the history of Louisville. Prominent business and professional men from Lexington, Georgetown, Frankfort and other parts of the State are expected to come to hear Mr. Vernon.

MOTION OVERRULED.

In the circuit court for Alexandira county yesterday, Judge Charles E. Nicol presiding, Joseph Thomas, alias John Wright, colored, was brought into court at the instance of his counsel, Mr. James E. Clements, who endeavored to have Wright tried under indictments pending against him for the murder of Jackson Boney, colored, and also for assaulting Annie Green, colored. The motion was vigorously opposed by Commonwealth Attorney Mackey and was overruled by the court. Wright was to have been hanged Friday last for criminal assault, but his counsel secured a writ of error and stay of execution pending an application for a new trial before the court of appeals of Virginia.

The Bee would like to know why Crandall Mackey does not try John Wright for the alleged murder of Jackson Boney and assault upon Annie Green. It is quite evident that he cannot convict Wright upon either of the above and it is not believed that he committed assault upon any one. Attorney Clements is making a brave fight for this unfortunate man and the people should do something to help him.

Ben Tillman modestly admits that he is better qualified o discuss the race question that any other man in America. The colored people of Chicago offered to give the hospital under whose auspices he spoke $5,000 to call the lecture off.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

"Industrial Education and the City Negro," was the subject of an address by Prof. R. C. Bruce before the Baltimore Education Association.

Mr. C. Brown, D. D. S., of this city, expects to locate in Richmond, Va. and have offices in the United States Bank building.

We extend to the Philadelphia Tribune congratulations, having on the 28th of last month witnessed its twenty-third anniversary.

The Bee and Record of this city seemed to have had the twelfth day of the month impressed upon them in their last issues.

The many friends of Mr. J. Edward Mosely, member of the Amphion Glee Club, who moved to Baltimore some time ago and is now leader of the Trinity Baptist Church choir, Baltimore, are highly pleased with his skill and ability.

Many exchanges are in error in calling the late Flora Batson "Black Patti." Flora Batson was known as the "Queen of Song," a justly merited title.

The Indianapolis Freeman of December 15th states on the first page that Flora Batson was born in Washington, D. C., and on its sixth that her birthplace was Australia. Which is correct?

The Indianapolis World has tried to solve "A Great Social Problem," why women are afraid of mice.

Mr. Benj. T. Thomas, the proprietor of the Hotel Maceo, New York City, has one of the most convenient, up-to-date hotels in New York.

The Faulkner News and Book Store Company reflects credit on the people of Chicago.

The Natchez Weekly Herald, published in Natchez, Miss., was placed on our exchange list this week.

Rev. Geo. W. Lee has been invited to deliver an address at the laying of the corner stone of the St. John Orphan Home in Texas, January 1, 1907.

The block operator, G. D. Mattox, at Rangoon Station, was held responsible for the wreck Thanksgiving Day, when President Spencer and six other persons lost their lives. The man has been discharged.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin said in a speech that the wiggling, swaying walk of American women is ungraceful and undignified.

Mr. Motthuy, a rich cattle owner and miner at Paris, had his pockets picked of $5,000 on the stock exchange.

It is said that a little piece of Dresden china eleven inches in height, representing a lady wearing a crinoline and carrying a pug dog, has been sold at auction in London for over $5,000.

After today the old long bridge will become a thing of the past. Preparations for demonishing it are being planned.

It has now become unlawful for any person to burn rubbish or any kind of fire on their own premises, or an adjacent street or alley.

Henry N. Carey, publisher of the Morning Telegraph of New York city, and W. P. Materson, who is associated with him, were fined $5,000 each at Herkimer last Tuesday for contempt of court in criticising the conduct of the murder trial of Gillette.

Prof. Booker T. Washington is expected to attend the South Carolina Negro Conference which is to convene in Columbus, S. C., January 23, 1907.

The Chrismas Edition of the National Domestic contains many articles of interest.

A WHITE MAN IN DISGUISE.

Monday evening a telephone message was received at the U street police station that a colored man dressed in a long coat, slouch hat and quite tall was seen at the back window upon the back shed in the vicinity of 18th and U streets, N. W. Officer Wearing, who received the message from the station, was on the lookout for the party described. While standing at the corner of 14th and U streets, N. W., he saw a man answering the description of the person wanted. This man entered the saloon at the corner of 14th and U streets, N. W., and when he came out Officer Wearing placed him under arrest. When he was carried to the station to the surprise of the officer the prisoner was a white man who had his face corked black. He was brought to the Police Court Tuesday morning and without any questions being asked him was discharged by Judge Kimball. This is only one of the man cases of this kind for which colored men are held responsible. Officer Clindenst said after the case was dismissed that he was certain that he had the right man.

Read The Bee.

J. A. LANKFORD, M. S., ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

A Man Who Is Doing Something for Himself and Race.

Mr. J. A. Lankford, the noted Negro architect and builder, the man who was the pioneer Negro in the country in opening up the first, first-class, up-to-date, scientific and practical architectural and building office, is no doubt a young man who is not only a credit to the District of Columbia, but the country at large. He has designed, constructed and built more buildings than any living Negro. In the past few months he has designed, overhauled and built according to the District Inspector's report more buildings than all the Negro architects and builders put together in the District of Columbia. His main office is No. 317 6th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., his branch offices are Miller's Hotel, Richmond, Va., and Tanner's Hotel, Norfolk, Va. He is the only Negro who has passed the Board and received his license as a scientific architect in the State of Virginia. Some of the buildings he has designed outside of the District of Columbia during the past year are D. Webster Davis' residence, Richmond, Va.; a fifteen thousand dollar residence and three apartment houses for Dr. W. L. Taylor, the president of the Grand United Order of True Reformers. In the past two months he has laid out the scheme, made the designs and drawings for the Jonesburg Land Improvement Company, for Industrial School, church and over two hundred cottages of a variety of designs and styles to be situated in Jonesburg at Fort Lee, five miles south of Richmond.

Dr. Jones of Richmond is the president and promoter of the corporation which has purchased about six hundred and forty acres of land. The object of the corporation is to build an Industrial School and Model City, composed of laymen and professional men, who desire to have summer homes and resting places of modern designs. It will be a city unlike any in this country. Dr. F. L. Jones conceived the idea while traveling in West Germany and Switzerland; He is a man of wealth and broad experience, having graduated from the Medical Department of Michigan University and has practiced medicine in Richmond for nearly thirty years. He has been honored by the men of his profession and the University, having been President of the Negro Medical Association of America.

Mr. Lankford has just finished the plans for the large parsonage of the St. John's A. M. E. Church and Queen St. Baptist Church in Norfolk, Va. This church is a structure, which will cost about thirty-five thousand dollars, of Roman design in and out trimmed with finish marble and granited. He is getting out now in his designing room plans for the largest Negro Building which has ever been designed in this country, to be built in Baltimore, Md. It is an office, lodge and business building, sixty feet wide, four stories high, one hundred and fifty feet long and basement with all modern improvements, with elevator, auditorium which will seat four thousand people. The building fronts one two main streets, extending through the block from Lexington street to Vine. The main front on Lexington street is of purely Roman design, with granited base and trimmed with polish marble. The main entrance consist of two large circular doorway, supported by three large Roman columns. The basement and first floor will be for manufacturing and business purposes, the second floor for a large auditorium for theatrical purposes. The third and fourth floors consist of lodge rooms for the order and for the accommodation of other secret organizations. The designs and arrangements are both substantial and beautiful.

In the District of Columbia, in the past few months, Messrs. J. A. Lankford & Bro. have designed, built and are building the following structures for Miss Mattie Bowen, Washington's popular lecturer, a two-story nine room brick residence, six room brick residence on 25th and M streets; a four-story apartment house for Undertaker's Establishment and three-story stable for Undertaker D. L. Steward; overhauled and rearranged Metropolitan Baptist Church; designed Trinity Baptist Church, Birdville A. M. E. Z. Church, two-story brick residence for James Green; large dwelling house for S. H. Lucas, Anacostia, D. C., six-room dwelling for Elijah Coleman, three-story 20-room apartment house for Dr. Johnson, thirty thousand dollar office, lodge and business building for Labor's League, and many other designs in the District of Columbia and through the States. Any one calling at his office will see that his work is not at all local, for they will find plans being drawn there from every section of the country. He has associated with him his brother, Mr. A. E. Lankford, who is very conservative. He has had the best of technical and

A handsome Christmas present for practical training. Mr. J. A. Lankford is a man of great natural and acquired ability, also business man along his special line. He is the designer and supervisor of construction of one hundred thousand dollar True Reformer Building, the largest and most costly structure owned and managed by Negroes. He was asked to compete for the plans for the Negro Jamestown Exposition Building in which the leading architects of the country competed.

He is not only an architect and builder, but a broad hearted, liberal gentleman, having acquired several pieces of property in the District of Columbia; organized and is president of the Washington Business League, treasurer of the Columbia Benefit Association, commissioner general of the Jamestown Exposition for the District of Columbia, board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., prominently connected with the St. Lukes and True Reformers. He employs several of the Normal and Manual Training School graduates as clerks, stenographers and draughtsmen; he employs Negro lawyers, doctors and printers; takes and advertises in the leading Negro papers of the country, works all Negro workmen and mechanics; he has stimulated and revolutionized the negro artisan throughout the United States.

He is a young man about thirty-two years of age, being born and educated in the state of Missouri, worked his way through college without any assistance and has always maintained that independent spirit in business and social affairs. He has been honored by three of the best colleges in the country, the last degree being conferred Master of Arts by the Wilberforce University. He is a young man of pluck, push and ability and should receive encouragement in his work, both locally and nationally, and it is opportune to note that he is also a product of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH ENDED.

In Equity Court No. 1 Justice Claugh presiding, Wednesday morning, Attorney Thomas L. Jones stated to the court that the battle of Shilohm had come to a successful termination and out of which a new Trinity Church had been formed and he would ask that all bills, petitions, and rules to show cause, etc., be dismissed against Shiloh Church. Attorney Stewart, representing the Shiloh Church, stated that he wanted to read he report of the ministers. Mr. Jones objected and the court stated there was nothing to be heard but the motion of Mr. Jones, which he thought was a happy solution of the church's troubles. Shiloh Church, remarked the Court, was large enought to have two churches. Two orders were agreed up on by counsel and signed by the court, which ends the great religious battle of Shiloh. It was remarked by those interested in Shiloh, now the Judases will be turned out. Although Mr. A. C. Porter of Jacksonville, Fla., wrote to The Bee last week that Rev. Waldron would decline the case, it is claimed that he will now accept. Rev. Waldron was formerly pastor of Berean Church, and because he married Miss Matthews, an Episcopalian, his congregation became displeased. Rather than be dictated to, Rev. Waldron resigned and went to Florida, where he has been ever since. Mr. Waldron has been anxious for some time to return to Washington and many efforts have been made by his friends to get him back. Whether he will come after Mr. Porter stated that he didn't want the church is left to be seen.

BOOKER T.

Alabama is, you see, the home of old Tuskegee,
Founded there to teach the race industrie.
'Tis a business institute
And it stands as a tribute
To the wonder working brains of Booker T.

Cho.—Booker T., Tuskeegee,
'Tis a school to teach the race industrie.
'Tis a grand old institute
And it stands as a tribute
To the wonderworking brains of Booker T.

You who say industrie helps to set the Negro free
Have to help a lending hand to Booker T.
You will have to turn about,
Form some plan to help him out,
Should they ever try to down our Booker T.

This is my advice to thee—stand on thy integrity,
Hold up men with all your strength like Booker T.
Hold them up before the race,
Ask your sons to take their place,
For we need ten thousand like Booker T.

Oh! my people, don't you see that your sons will have to be
Great and good to make a name like Booker T.
This old problem of the race
Would assume another phase
If we had a hundred men like Booker T.

—J. Conway Jackson.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.

From the Chattanooga Herald.

Will Hurd, a desperate charcater, while resisting arrest, shot and killed Officer Musgrove, who was an efficient officer and was simply doing his duty when shot by Hurd. Dave Drennon also was shot while attempting to lend assistance to Officer Musgrove.

About 11.45 Patrolmen Bob Peace and George Krug captured Hurd at the house of John Sharp, in what is known as "Race Row." It was very commendable in the officers and well worth mention, that with all the trying circumstances surrounding the case, and with all the excitement, they restrained themselves and gave the prisoner the protection due under such conditions.

The Herald expresses for the better class of colored people their deepest regret of the untimely death of Officer Musgrove and believe that the murderer should be brought to a speedy trial and given the full punishment for the crime. The above item reached us just before going to press and we have not time and space to give anything further but will in our next issue.

BEE ITEMS ON THE WING.

Rev. Jos. H. Weber, the cyclone evangelist of Ohio, says that women with bad tempers have a personal devil. (We know that the Rev. is right.)

Mrs. Mary C. Parsons of Portland, Ore., mother-in-law of Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff, is 77 years old and is cutting new teeth.

Green Womack of Jackson, Miss., has been indicted for holding several colored people in slavery for eight years. A great many colored people claim that Abe Lincoln freed the black man. Jeff Davis was the man. By God hardening his heart, the necessity of the war compelled the emancipation act. Yet slavery continues to exist in the South.

We were very much amused at a colored paper published here in Washington that claims that the President was right in mustering out the colored soldiers. It rather strikes us that a newspaper man can glean how public sentiment is from the various newspapers that touch upon the same.

A desperate fight occurred at Cheyenne, Wyoming, between artillerymen from Fort Russell and a detachment of Infantrymen on leave. A good many were hurt. This happened last week.

The most famous o fall comets will again be visible in 1910.

The Elks of Philadelphia laid the corner stone of the Wm. Penn Theater last week.

The recent moving pictures of the Gans-Nelson fight were doctored. Anyhow they do not injure Gans.

Uncel Sam is behind the oyster dredgers. From all accounts they are a brutal set and should receive the law.

Rev. J. J. Payseur of Charlotte, N. C., shot Mr. Ezell Burke, a farmer who had warned him to keep off of his land.

A new factory will be established at 467 C street, N. W., about December 1 for the manufacture of knee pants.

The Colored Y. M. C. A. held a mass meeting at the True Reformers' Hall last Sunday. Prof. Sutton E. Griggs of Nashville, Tenn., was one of the principal speakers. Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor of London, England, was invited to be present. Prof. John T. Layton had charge of the musical program.

Bishop C. S. Smith of Detroit, Michigan, in his address to the congregation of the Bethel African M. E. Church in West 25th street, New York City, spoke on some very good things for the race's interest. He paid particular attention to Mr. Roosevelt. He also thinks it a good plan to have the dissatisfied element of the race migrate to Africa, the west coast. In looking the matter over this is one of the principal causes of the dissatisfaction today.

Between the theory of Prof. B. T. Washington, the constant talk of the negro migrating, Ben Tillman and Vardaman of Mississippi, and the rev. thos. dixon (whom the good Bishop characterized as a degenerated son of perdition who has stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil)—are found the main causes of all the dissatisfaction in this country. It is an undeniable fact that the negro was brought to this country in 1620 against his will. He has suffered all manner of wrongs at the hands of his white brother, who now having got up on the lands that he got from the red brothers and money from the labor of the black brother (forced) now desires to run him out of the country. For every white man and woman who is against the negro of the U. S. there are six who are for him. The only trouble with the negro of today is his lack of unity. He fights in the church. In Masonry, which is next door to the church, he is divided, and in everything else. If he would *only combine!*

It is worth the life of a colored man to wear the pin of a K. of P. in the State of Kansas. Cowboys tried to lynch John E. Lewis, of Wichita three times for the above offense recently.

Tommy Murphy of Harlem, has stepped into Terry McGovern's place in the match with Young Corbett which will occur in Philadelphia soon.

The Library of Congress contains 1,379,244 books, 89,869 maps and charts, 214,276 prints and 1473,510 pieces of music. The law library contains 116,-66t volumes.

Read The Bee.

MR. JAMES A. LANKFORD. WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

ODD PHOTO ALBUM

BOOK WHICH CONTAINS ONLY PICTURES OF THE HUNTED.

Likenesses of Men with Record for Misdeeds Kept in Unique Collection at Detective Headquarters in Chicago.

Chicago. — The strangest photograph album in Chicago is what is known as "Billy" Lothart's "Big Book." None of Lothart's friends has his picture in this mysterious book. When a person is represented there it is pretty certain that he has killed some one, has run away with money, escaped from the penitentiary or has been lost or stolen. The odd thing about this book is that a picture goes in whether the original does or does not care. Besides all this, it's pretty hard for a man to stay in Chicago without getting into jail if his picture is in the book.

Big, thick, canvas covers and mysterious looking printing on the back make "Billy" Lothart's album an object of pious interest at the central detective offices in the city hall. Between those covers there is the queerest lot of pictures ever seen in one book, excepting, possibly, in an amateur snapshot fiend's collection. But these are pictures every one of which tells a story; a sweetheart slain, a trusted employe's defalcation, the murder of an enemy, the theft of thousands of dollars. These are some of the little tales retold by the sketches that fill the heavy pages. And there are thousands of pictures and sketches, too, with more coming in every day.

This collection contains the photograph of Paul O. Stensland, with descriptions and rewards printed in seven different languages. That picture is now considered obsolete. Anyhow, there are others with rewards which aggregate large sums.

Robert L. Dix, who escaped from the Jefferson county jail at Birmingham, Ala., is worth $1,500 to the man who finds him. William "Bossie" Francis, the alleged murderer of Miss Mary Henderson, near Columbus, Mo., has a reward of $3,750 offered for his capture. The state of Missouri agrees to pay $300, the county court $500, the city of Columbus $700, and even his dead body will bring $500. For evidence that any white or black person aided him in the deed $500 more will be paid. If it can be proved that he was harbored, fed, supplied with money or helped to travel, the informer will get $150. Besides all this a special reward of $1,000 will go to anyone who proves that persons have libelously connected the name of W. C. Hyatt with the murder.

Michael Liebel disappeared from his home in Erie, Pa., according to this cosmopolitan book, and the one who finds him alive will get the snug little sum of $5,000. The story of a New York elevated railway wreck is told by one circular which bears the picture of Paul Kelly, a motorman, who is alleged to have disregarded the signals. His possession, says the circular, is worth $500 to the city's police. The picture of an intelligent, bright looking young man, William Robert Vice, serves as the guide post for a search instituted by the Union Pacific railroad. Gambling is said to have caused the already wealthy Vice to embezzle thousands of dollars from his employers and hide from place to place after the posting of a $1,000 reward for his capture.

The person of the murderer of Sol Bardenheier, who was found dead at Blooming Grove, Wis., is good for a $600 reward the minute he is captured. Tom Jones' escape from the Colorado state penitentiary will cost that state $200 if he is caught. So it goes on through the list of new fugitives and old ones whose activities have made them wanted by the police. From Maine to California, men with a record of misdeeds behind them are represented in this Chicago photograph album and their faces are eagerly scanned day after day until the word comes that they are in jail or dead.

RED TIE SPOILS ELOPEMENT.

Man's Return to Get Lurid Piece of Neckwear Discloses Plans.

Waterbury, Conn. — When Miss Julia Tonpense crocheted the most lurid red necktie that ever graced the neck of a Waterbury Adonis and worked in a number of pretty sentimental inscriptions upon its fiery floss she little thought that the same necktie would shatter her hopes of an elopement.

Albert Vernice, the young woman's fiancee, has neither a red tie nor a wife to-day and is awaiting some one to appear in the courthouse to go on his bond for $300. He is charged with abduction.

Miss Tonpense's father, fearing an elopement when she wanted to go to New York, insisted on accompanying her to the station. The young couple had everything arranged, so when Vernice saw the father with the girl he hid in a freight car until the New York train was just starting. Then he made a running jump and landed on the rear platform.

When the young couple arrived in New York, the bride-to-be discovered that Vernice had forgotten his red necktie. He was sent back post haste to get it, as Miss Tonpense refused to be married with him wearing any other neckwear. When Vernice got back to Waterbury Mr. Tonpense was at the station and had him arrested.

SENATOR WOULD DRAIN SWAMP

Success of Project Would Reclaim 75,000,000 Acres.

Washington.—Senator Flint, of California, will lead a movement at the present short session of congress to have the federal government adopt a general policy of draining swamp lands. In the same way that it is now reclaiming desert land by irrigation.

Senator Flint has prepared a bill which he will introduce. The swamp west Missouri swamps would come under the measure.

Senator Flint proposes that $1,000,000 a year be appropriated until a fund of $10,000,000 is on hand. As land is reclaimed from a submerged or partly submerged region it would be sold and the proceeds turned into the drainage fund. This is similar to the plan of the irrigation law, though in this case the original fund is taken from the proceeds of the sale of public lands.

The vastness of the project involved in the Flint bill can be understood when it is stated that the total area of swamp lands in the United States is, roughly, 75,000,000 acres, or about 120,000 square miles. This is over half as large as the whole German empire, and greater than the area of most states in the union.

The land is distributed all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf. Virginia and New Jersey contain a large part of the total in the dismal swamp and the Hoboken flats.

There is some swamp land in New England, but less than elsewhere, on account of the generally hilly character of the ground. Michigan contains nearly 6,000,000 acres of swamp lands; Minnesota contains more than that. There are about 4,000,000 acres in the Sacramento valley, California alone.

The estimated area of the Everglades swamp, in Florida, is 7,000,000 acres, and there are vast acres of swamp lands in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and other southern states.

SEAWEED IN JAPAN.

$2,000,000 Yearly Derived From It—Plans to Increase the Crop.

Washington.—Japan, which wastes nothing in its domestic economy, realizes $2,000,000 annually from its seaweed products. According to the report of C. J. Davidson, an attache of the British embassy at Tokio, more than 50 varieties of the seaweed found along the Japanese coast are utilized either for food or as manufactured products.

The traveler sees bundles of dried seaweed, white with the crystallized salt of the sea water, hung from the front of every food stall. The coarser varieties are stewed and served with fish. Some of the delicate springs of sea grass are boiled with fish soup and remain a vivid green, fruitful against the red lacquer of the soup bowls.

Other species of seaweed are used in the manufacture of glue, of paste and of starch. Whole villages are given over to seaweed fishing and the drying and packing of the product for shipment to the manufacturing plants in the large cities. In the country along the seashore the farmers use the coarse and ropy kelp for fertilizing their vegetable fields.

During the past few years the Japanese government has taken up the subject of the seaweed industry for the purpose of giving it encouragement. Experiments have been carried on in many places along the coast with a view to increasing the yield of the deep water aglae. The government offers a reward for the best method of producing iodine from sea plants.

CUTS THE NIGHT IN TWO.

French Savant Advocates New Arrangement of Working Hours.

Paris.—Prof. Hallopeau of the Academy of Medicine, says:

"The true secret of long-continued valuable brain work is to cut the night in two. The scholar, the inventor, the financier, the literary creator, should be asleep every night by 10 o'clock, to wake again at six or two in the morning. Three hours' work from two to five in the absolute tranquility of the silent hours should mean the revealing of new powers, new possibilities, a wealth of ideas undreamed of under the prevailing system.

"From five to eight or eight-thirty sleep again. Taking up then the day's work the brain will be still saturated with the mental fruits of the midnight vigil, there will be no effort in putting into practice or carrying further what was planned or begun those few hours before.

"The habit may be hard to acquire, but mechanical means of waking at first will induce the predisposition."

Loti has long had the habit of working and declares that his best thoughts, his clearest intellectual vision, his choicest phrases, come to him when he works fresh from sleep, with all the world still in dreamland about him.

Professor Hallopeau cites also Napoleon and Cavour as brilliantly proving the merits of the system he advocates.

Family Has Divorce Mania.

Omaha, Neb.—George Timm, who was divorced in May, has married his brother's wife, who was divorced in June. George's sister was married the same day. This makes five marriages and five divorces in the Timm family in five years.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

Continued from 1st page of part 2nd.

of the State, employed the following language in speaking of this speech:

"Topeka has rarely if ever heard an orator of such power. Vernon's phraseology runs the gamut of good English. Behind a vocabulary which is as poetic as the dream of a lover and which swings full voiced and melodious from major to minor key with the ease and precision of a swiftly moving current, he has sincerity of thought and that indefinable something (which for want of a better name we call personal magnetism. No Kansas Day speaker in years has received such a tremendous ovation at the end of his speech, and no one has held the attention of his audience so closely."

This speech established him firmly with the solid men of Kansas and National Committeeman Mulvane, Senator Chester I. Long, the entire Congressional delegation, and Senators and Congressmen from other Western States where he had campaigned composed the political support which made him the Register of the Treasury.

In the closing days of September last he left Washington for the West to actively participate in the campaign in Kansas and fill speaking engagements elsewhere. Just on the verge of leaving he was approached by a representative of the press, who asked him where he was going. The following characteristic response gives evidence of his poetic temperament and the unhesitating capacity of expressing ideas in the choicest of language, said he:

"I am going back to Kansas, the State of Ossawatomie Brown, Ingalls and Freedom's early light; where rolling prairies and limpid streams outstretched under sunlit skies know carol of bird song, low of cattle, and fatling herds that make the farmer glad; where bounteous harvests fill bin and barn and all aglow with happiness is the denizen of the Sunflower State.

"There men are strong, manly and brave and their loved ones tender and true; there manhood knows no color and right is not allied with caste. There school houses dot every hill and dale, and colleges set forth those whose lives shall prove a benediction to their fellows; where education, thrift, religion, morality and worth are taught to lisping babes and preached in death stories of departed sires.

"There greatness and goodness give credit to true worth and nowhere else is better land—for Kansas is God's country."

The campaign in Kansas was of such a complicated character, that Mr. Vernon was sent all over the State, and his eloquence did much to save the State to Governor Hoch and the Republican party. He spoke from the same platform with Senator Long during the progress of the campaign and the Leavenworth Times, edited by D. R. Anthony, who is a relative of Susan B. and Col. D. R. Anthony, famous in abolition annals, had this to say of a speech which he delivered in Leavenworth on the evening of October 26th:

"William T. Vernon, the Negro educator, Register of the Treasury, and orator, held a crowd which packed Turner Hall in perfect sway during more than an hour last night when he delivered a more than brilliant and stirring address exhorting the Colored voters whom he faced to stand and fall with the Republican party. The speaker received a most enthusiastic welcome from his auditors. He had his hearers spellbound from a few moments after his big, wonderful voice began to pour out its strange, stirring music, until he closed, weary himself, but leaving his hearers elated and ready to go on.

Professor Vernon came with the reputation of an orator of unusual power, but none who had not heard him ever dreamed him such an one as he proved to be. He compares favorably with the ablest orators of any race or nation heard here in many years."

He is today but thirty-five years of age, of powerful physique and a tireless student and worker. Much may yet be expected from him. When the time came for him to sever his relations with the Institution at Quindaro, so deeply was his splendid work done there appreciated by the Trustee Board that it gave him indefinite leave of absence, so that he might resume his labors at Quindaro, whenever he may desire to do so. The acorn which he found there, under his skillful husbandry, has grown into a giant of the forest and it is still growing and Vernon is still growing.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH

THE NEW CHURCH—REV. J. ANDERSON TAYLOR GREETED BY A LARGE CONGREGATION.

About two hundred and fifty persons, formerly members of Shiloh Baptist Church, and followers of Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, met Saturday evening at 1026 21st street, N. W., to consider the propriety of organizing a church. It was apparent that every one present had resolved to sever his or her connection with Shiloh Baptist Church and would never again participate in its meetings or its religious worship.

Thereupon, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Whereas, we, the former members of Shiloh Baptist Church feel that we cannot worship God with that harmony and Christian spirit so essential to honest devotion and service to Almighty God in the church in which we have spent so many and the best years of our lives on account of the strife, discord, and destruction of the Christian principles of brotherhood among the members and feeling that our usefulness there is at an end and feeling confident that we can accomplish more for the good of thes cause of Christ and for the uplift of fallen humanity by establishing a separate institution where peace and harmony and brotherly love exist among us, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby organize ourselves into a religious body which is and hereafter shall be known and called "The Trinity Baptist Church of Washington, D. C."

2. It is resolved further, That the principles and laws governing the Baptist churches of the United States as prescribed by the Baltist Church Directory shall be our rule and government.

After the adoption of this resolution Rev. J. Anderson Taylor was elected pastor of the church and a committee was appointed to notify him of his election and request him to preach at eleven o'clock services at the True Reformers' Hall, 12th and U streets, N. W., Sunday, December 16, 1906. There was a large congregation present at the morning services and a large collection was raised. At the evening services Rev. Taylor again occupied the pulpit and preached to a crowded house.

The officers elected as deacons and trustees for the above named church are as follows:

For Trustees—Rufus Delaney, John Diggs, John Lanier, Willis Jones, James S. Braxton, Jesse Foster.

For Deacons—Israel Cook, Jefferson Miner, Arthur Lewis, Benjamin Green, Charles S. Curtis, Mrs. Jennie Shelton, Church Clerk.

It was decided that the place of worship hereafter will be at the True Reformers' Hall.

Lawyer Jones speaking of the matter said, "The followers of Rev. Taylor have taken the matter in their own hands and think that the course which they have taken is best. They declare that they cannot bear the thought of worshiping at their former church under the administration of the deacons and trustees of Shiloh Church, who are responsible for this trouble."

The first services of the Trinity Baptist Church were held Sunday morning in True Reformers' Hall, which will be the temporary home of the new church, Rev. J. Anderson Taylor preached his first sermon to about three hundred people, two hundred and fifty of whom were formerly active members of Shiloh. At the evening services the crowd was larger. The new choir was conducted by Rev. Taylor's son. The singing was splendid and all present seemed to appreciate the fact that they had been relieved of a burden.

Thursday evening a mass meeting was held in True Reformers' Hall on which occasion addresses were made by Rev. J. A. Taylor, Attorneys Thomas L. Jones, W. Calvin Chase and others. Refreshments were served by Caterer Rose. The new Trinity Baptist Church was organized under the most favorable auspices and the outlook is that it will be one of the largest Baptist Churches in the city. A special committee on church erection has been appointed and it is expected that within a year the new congregation will have a church second to none in the city. The first Sunday school for children will be organized Sunday morning. In connection with the church there will be fifty clubs or more organized for the purpose of increasing the membership and giving financial aid to the church. There is no preacher connected with the Baptist denomination better known than Rev. Taylor. He is a thorough race man and the best part of his life has been given to his people. A distinguished white Baptist divine has agreed to give to the new church a handsome contribution to enable it to purchase sufficient ground for a new church. When this is received the members have agreed to tax themselves a sufficient amount to erect a new church edifice. This new membership seems to be determined to push matters to a successful consummation and build a church worthy of the Baptist denomination.

ATTORNEY LAUDROS MELENDEZ KING.

In this issue The Bee presents a cut of Laudros Melendez King. Mr. King was born in the State of Virginia, May 31, 1870. He attended the public schools of his State, and afterwards further pursued his literary course at the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute and the Virginia Seminary. He thereafter selected law as his chosen profession and pursued his law studies in the law departments of the University of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Howard University, Washington, D. C., graduating from the Post Course, Class 1899, with the degree of LL.M.

He rented offices at 609 F street, N. W., where he has been engaged in business ever since. After the failure of the Capital Savings Bank, Mr. King leased the entire building for a period of five years and moved his office in the same rooms formally occupied by the said bank, where his offices now are, and he sub-lets the other part of the building. His lease has several years longer still to run. The name of the building has been changed to the National Benefit Association Building.

L. MELENDEZ KING, ESQ., MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Mr. King has figured in a number of important cases before the District courts both criminal and civil. He, however, in recent years, has devoted his attention almost exclusively to the civil practice, drawing legal papers of all kinds such as wills, deeds, etc. He is generally considered as a very careful and painstaking attorney and has established a reputation as being one of the leading civil lawyers at the District Bar.

When he was first admitted to the bar, his financial circumstances were such as to force him to borrow $25 upon which to begin his practice. But through honest dealings, strict application to business and practicing habits of economy, he has succeeded in accumulating a substantial foothold in the financial world and is now regarded as a man of some means for one with his length of service in business.

He is a real estate owner in the District of Columbia and stands well among his people financially. Mr. King attributes his success not so much to any superior intelligence but to his inheritance of mother wit from his forefathers. He came of some of the best Virginia stock, big in mind and body.

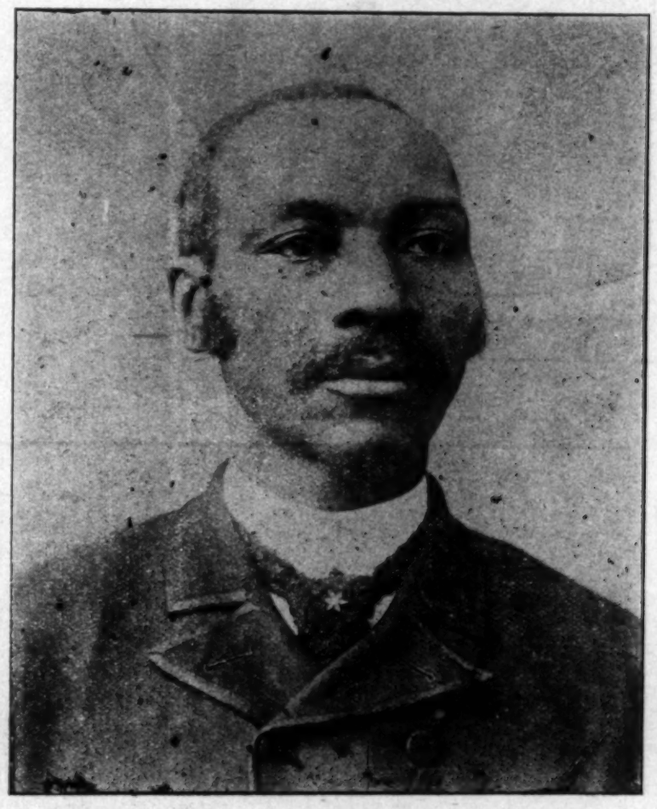
Mr. King has also been instrumental in establishing a few business enterprises since he has been engaged in the practice of law; one being an Association which now gives employment to ten or twelve young men and women of his race.

He is a man of few words, but generally what he says can be absolutely relied upon. He has a reputation of never failing to stand by his friends nor to revenge his enemies.

The Bee is unable to state just what his annual income from his profession is, but it is estimated at between $2,500 and $3,000.

He has been a member of the Trustee Board of the Berean Baptist Church for some years; which is one of the leading churches in the city.

His name was prominently mentioned for appointment to a judicial position in the District of Columbia, but he has hitherto declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate on the theory that he believes that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.



REV. J. ANDERSON TAYLOR.

Bee predicts that the time is not far hence when he will reach the topmost round in the race of life.

WHY MR. WRIGHT WAS REMOVED.

Crandall Mackey, when he addressed the jury in the John Wright's alleged criminal assault case, among other things said that Ex-Commissioner John B. Wright was removed because he did his duty and on account of Negro roughs. It will be remembered that Mr. Wright appeared before a sub-committee of Congress that had a hearing on District matters relative to an increase of the police, consisting of "Messrs. W. W. Grout, H. H. Bingham, J. T. McCleary, John M. Allen, and M. E. Benton, of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in charge of the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill for 1901, on the days following, namely, Feb. 19 and 20, 1900.

Mr. John B. Wright, Mr. John W. Ross, Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, appeared before the sub-committee.

Mr. Benton. There may be a good many policemen, but is not the criminal class as successfully taken care of in Washington as in any other city of its size in the country?

Major Sylvester. I believe so; but when I answer that statement I want to invite your attention to what I stated to you the hours these men have.

Br. Benton. I recollect what you said on that subject. You effect it, but you have to work your men more than you want to.

Mr. Wright. Perhaps I had better answer that, because it might be a little embarrassing to Major Sylvester. "I think it is remarkably to the credit of the police department with the small amount of men and the large amount of criminal classes—

"Mr. Benton (a member of the Committee). I did not know that there was a very great amount. I know there is not a great deal of crime, comparatively.

The Chairman of the Committee. They are not the worse criminals.

Mr. Wright. I say it with all kindness, but I state it as a fact, that the the 90,000 colored people here are equal to the criminal conditions in any city. They regard life as of no value whatever.

Mr. Chairman. But they are not safe crackers?

Mr. Wright. They are worse.

* * * * * *

Mr. Wright. And to handle these 90,000 colored people with the Irish and Italians and other classes that are here and in considerable numbers, speaks well, I think, for the police department, and I will defy any city in this country to show better handled prostitutes than is shown here.

Mr. Wright is understood to be a candidate for reappointment in May next. Let all Irish, Dagoes and Negroes rally to his support, and if they do, they will be all that he tells Congress they are."

This attack of Mr. Wright on the races was presented to the late President McKinley by Mr. W. Calvin Chase and a committee of colored citizens who requested the President not to reappoint Mr. Wright. President McKinley asked the committee if the immediate removal of Mr. Wright was asked. To which the chairman stated no, but the people did not wish his reappointment. At the expiration of his term of office Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland was appointed, who has held the office ever since. Mackey will see that the Irish and Italians were assailed as well as the ninety thousand colored citizens.

PREACHER SOLVES RIDDLE.

Declares Sphinx Has Given Him Message He Won't Reveal.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Baffling the wise men of the ages for untold centuries the Sphinx' stone face has at last given up its mysterious message to Rev. Dr. J. W. Phillips, a noted archaeologist and pastor of one of the largest churches of the state, if the announcement made by him to-day proves correct.

By special invitation he will give his answer to "The Riddle of the Sphinx" at the spring meeting of American Archaeological society of New York.

Dr. Phillips spent a year in excavating among the Egyptian ruins and brought to America many inscriptions which he has since translated at his leisure.

This study has led to what he believes to be the successful solution of the world's greatest riddle. Dr. Phillips said to-day that he is not yet ready to make public the details of his discovery.

He said, however, that in substance his answer to the riddle proves that the ancient Egyptians were monotheists and not pantheists and that the Sphinx is a stone embodiment of their religious beliefs.

In answer to correspondence from him he has received appreciative letters from the American Archaeological society and from Dr. Budges, curator of the department of Egyptiology in the British museum and secretary of the British society, congratulating him upon what the writers say they believe is a solution of the riddle of ages.

MANY STATES PRODUCE GOLD.

Country Second in Value of Output but Leads in Silver.

Washington.—Gold is produced in 21 states in the union, silver in 23 states, and the United States leads the world in silver production and comes second in the output of gold, according to the statement, covering the year 1905, issued by the bureau of the mint and the geological survey, which are cooperating in determining the output of gold and silver in the United States. The total value for the world for 1905 was: Gold, $376,289,200; silver, 157,339,962 fine ounces.

According to the report, gold and silver both are produced in eight of the southern states, as follows: Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The total number of ounces of gold produced was 4,265,742, and the commercial value of the silver produced was $84,221,976.

The most important changes in gold production are shown by Alaska, which advances from $9,160,500 in 1904 to $14,925,600 in 1905. Colorado shows an increase from $24,385,800 in 1904 to $25,701,100 in 1905, due to freedom from labor troubles. Nevada shows a gain from $4,307,800 in 1904 to $5,359,100 in 1905 and a gain in silver from 2,695,100 to 5,863,500 fine ounces. The total output of silver is about 1,500,000 ounces under that of the previous year, the three heaviest producers, Colorado, Montana and Utah, all showing a decline.

PLAYS WITH TITLE TO FORTUNE.

Boy Shoos Chickens With Lease of Real Estate Worth Millions.

Milwaukee.—Millions lost because an ancient lease, considered worthless, was used as a plaything by children, is the story told by Henry Forncrook, who was supposed to hold the paper upon which the Forncrook heirs all over the country depended to prove their claim to 160 acres of land in the heart of New York city, worth to-day at least $15,000,000.

Henry Forncrook is now 84 years of age, and a member of the National Soldiers' home. He recalls that as a boy he rolled the lease into a club and drove chickens with it, and also used it as a spelling book. One day he took it to a cave, where he and other boys had a rendezvous, and that is the last he remembers of the document upon which hinge to-day the fortunes of people all over the United States.

No one paid any attention to the loss of the document at that time, as it was considered worthless for the reason alone that the land was considered worthless. The title was clear enough.

PHONOGRAPH DEFIES A CITY.

Trenton's Solicitor and Police Baffled by Harassing Music.

Trenton, N. J. — City Solicitor Charles E. Bird and Capt. John J. Cleary held a conference the other day in an effort to find some way to silence the big phonograph which has been making life miserable for residents and business men in the vicinity of State and Broad streets, the center of the city. Complaint as to the nerve-destroying power of the machine has been made by the clerical force of the city board of assessors in city hall, just opposite. They allege that it is impossible to figure correctly when such melodies as "Keep on the Sunny Side" and "Moon Dear" are being poured into their ears.

Counsellor William J. Backes has offices adjoining and he complains that his reading of Blackstone is impossible while the racket is going on. The city authorities are hopeful that they can make the "anti-noise" ordinance fit the case and some action will likely be taken by the common council.

PRIDE OF THE NAVY

NORFOLK HAS GLORIOUS PLACE IN NATION'S HISTORY.

Vessels From There Lowered Colors of England's Fleets—Scene of Fierce Sea Battle During War of Rebellion.

Washington.—One of the most important supplementary attractions that visitors to the Jamestown Tercentennial exposition will have an opportunity to see is the Norfolk navy yard, which many people may be surprised to know is not located in Norfolk at all but just across the Elizabeth river in Portsmouth. The naval training station attached to the navy yard is, however, located in Berkley, on the left side of the Elizabeth, which is now part of Norfolk.

The naval glory of the United States is inseparably connected with the Norfolk navy yard. From this yard have gone forth the great naval captains who have alone been able to lower the colors of England's navy. It was here that the Merrimac, or Virginia, was sunk in the general destruction of government property when the federal authorities evacuated Norfolk in 1861. She was later repaired and armored to fight a battle with the Monitor which changed the character of naval architecture throughout the world.

The first dry dock ever used by a ship of the line was constructed here and that ship, the Delaware, was placed in it on June 17, 1833, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Bunker hill. The dock was built of stone and was at that time considered a magnificent specimen of that class of work.

The occasion of its opening was made a general holiday in Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity and crowds flocked to Portsmouth from many miles around. Speeches were made by citizens of Delaware, the federal authorities and navy yard officials.

The Delaware was one of the first ships of the line ever built for the United States government. She was a 74 gun ship and was the second of that name, the first having been a 24 gun vessel. She was begun in 1818 under the superintendence of Captain Arthur Sinclair, who had been detailed from the navy department for that purpose. She was launched in October, 1820, amid general rejoicing. After the completion of her hull she was housed over, not being required for immediate service. After this she was fitted out and made several cruises. At the outbreak of the civil war she was again in the Norfolk navy yard along with several other vessels. When the federal officers decided to evacuate Norfolk and the government property was destroyed the Delaware was sunk along with the Pennsylvania, Merrimac and several others.

Of great interest to visitors to the Norfolk navy yard is the trophy park. Even those who have been around battle ships and naval shops all their lives find interest in the grim relics of American victories arranged there. The chief and largest objects of interest are, of course, the cannon, torpedo tube and torpedoes captured from the Spanish during the Spanish-American war. Under the heavy trees of great age which shadow the trophy park stands with all its equipment a 14-centimeter rifle taken from the wreck of Admiral Cervera's flagship, the Oquendo, after the battle of July 3, 1898, at Santiago. A level twisted out of shape and a rod broken there shows all too plainly the damage done by American fire.

Grouped about the flagstaff in the center of the yard are specimens of the armor of the ram Texas and the Albemarle. At one side of the park are the torpedo tubes taken from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes during the Spanish-American war. There are relics of famous American ships and trophies from British, French, Spanish, Chinese, Mexican, South American and Turkish ordnance shops. Perhaps the most curious trophy of all is the ancient Turkish cannon ball more than a foot in diameter which came from Constantinople.

These trophies of past achievements are the strongest incentive to future deeds in those belonging to the naval branch and an equally strong incentive to loftier patriotism in those who do not.

SIGN NO-ELOPEMENT PLEDGE.

Church Members Promise to Refrain from Runaway Marriages.

Pittsburg, Pa.—"We, the undersigned members of the Young Woman's circle of the First English Lutheran church, do solemnly promise that we will not be parties to any elopements, such as has already become too common in our society. If we should choose such a method of assuming matrimonial bonds, we hereby relinquish all rights to the linen shower which it has been customary to give our newly wedded members."

The above agreement has been signed by 52 out of the 70 members of the Young Woman's Mission circle and will be forwarded to the remaining 18 members for their signatures.

The reason is that last summer no less than 12 church members eloped, and, as it has been a custom of the society to give each newly wedded bride from its number a linen shower, the treasury was seriously embarrassed.

From the New York Times.

Doubtless the action of the Secretary of War in undertaking to suspend the operation of an Executive order, issued in his own name, though without his personal privity, is unprecedented in American history. So, for that matter, is the order which it assumes to suspend. The power of summarily dismissing an army or navy officer, a soldier or a sailor has often been exercised. It has rarely been exercised, however, when the case was not so clear that the victim could not decently or plausibly protest. The dismissal "without honor" of a whole battalion of the United States Army for an offense which only a small minority of that battalion could have committed, or was charged with committing, gave a shock to the general sense of justice. It seemed to be forbidden by the implanted sense of fair play and a "square deal." It seemed almost to be forbidden by the express prohibition of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." It was It was upon this ground that the Times, the morning after the President's edict of dismissal was issued, expressed the belief that Mr. Taft could not have been consulted about the order which was issued in his name.

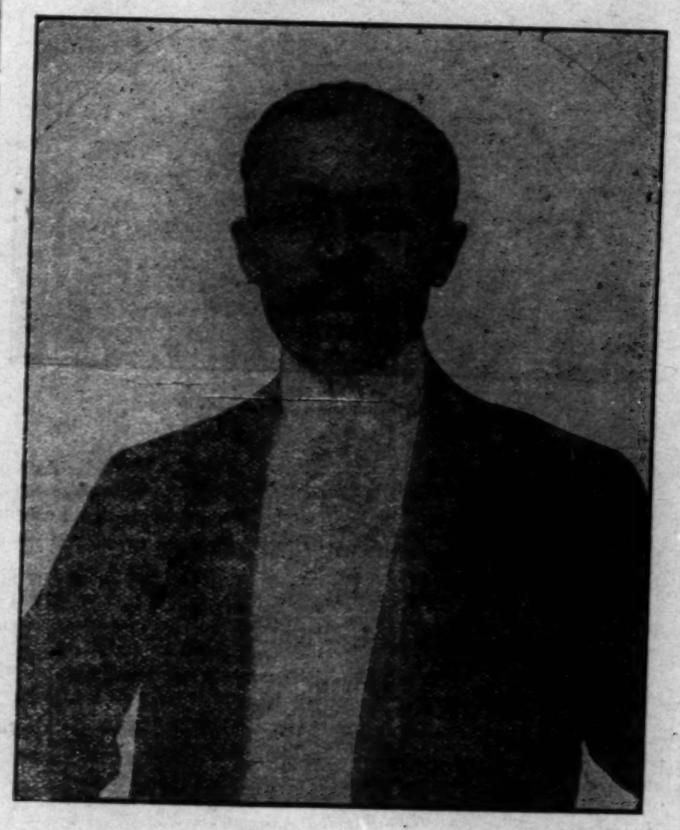
There are three several aspects in which the President's order, thus brought into question by the Secretary of War, can be viewed.

1. As a question of law. Was "due process of law" observed in the dismissal of this battalion, and, if not, was there a dispensation in this case from that observance? The question whether the original amendments to the Constitution, known among lawyers as the Bill of Rights, and avowedly intended as a restriction upon the Federal authority, apply to the army and navy is a question which has been twice brought before the Supreme Court. In the first case, the Milliken case, so memorable on other grounds, it was not directly in issue. The minority of the court, however, headed by Chief Justice Chase, laid down, as an *obiter dictum* that none of the original amendments applied or was intended to apply to the military forces. In the second case, that of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, the question came up directly. While the case, on other points, was decided adversely to the appellant, the court reserved its decision on this point. But in the context of the unanimous opinion sufficient appears to warrant the conclusion that the court would hold such of the original amendments applicable to the army and navy as were not in conflict with the Constitutional power granted to Congress to provide for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. It may therefore safely be concluded that the Constitutional safeguard of "due process of law," while it does not protect against summary dismissal from the military service, does protect against the arbitrary action of the Executive in assuming to inflict upon a discharged soldier, thus become a civilian, the punishment, without trial, of a disqualification for employment in the civil service, even during the term of the President who issues the order, and even more "forever," or after the term of that President has expired. It seems, therefore, that the President has clearly exceeded his powers.

2. As a question of administration. It is greatly to be regretted that the President did not in this case allow the military procedure to take its usual course. That procedure might perfectly well have been initiated by himself. It would have been the convening of a court of inquiry in order judicially to ascertain the facts. Before such a tribunal every member of the accused battalion could have been summoned, and could have shielded himself from testifying only by claiming his Constitutional right to refuse to give testimony that might incriminate him. Had no other purpose been served by this orderly procedure, it would have permitted every innocent suspect to give an account of himself and to show that he had no connection with the disorder under investigation. The President would thus have been saved from the infliction of disgrace upon the many innocent as well as upon the few guilty. He has preferred to take final action in conformity with the ex parte report of his Inspector General, who had at his command none of the means recognized by military any more than by civil law as essential to the judicial ascertainment of truth.

3. As a question of policy. The President's order in this case was so unprecedented, so radical and so sweeping, that it was a foregone conclusion that men whose attention had been arrested by it should at once begin to look about for explanations. It is not good that American citizens should be driven to make search for the motives of their President in his official acts. It is very bad. But in this case it was necessary and inevitable. When a politician, such as we may without disrespect say that the President is, does an act which, on the face of it, is unjust and in the manner of it irregular, the beholders are simply compelled to make a search for motives. It is not their fault if they conclude that the order dismissing without honor a whole battalion of colored troops would not have been issued, the circumstances in all other respects being the same, against a battalion of white troops. It is the case itself which suggests that the President has concluded that the colored vote is now negligible compared with the Southen white vote. It is evidently in vain to tell men of the African race that the President's action is simply one of the products of his well-known impulsiveness, and that he would have done the same thing that he did do had the offending battalion been composed of whites. They will not believe it. They will continue to believe that the President's "cruel and unusual" treatment of this black battalion is the President's roundabout and belated apology to the Southern whites for his entertainment in the White House of a distinguished man of color. That was the sentiment that actuated a meeting of colored preachers in New York this week. One of them said, very nobly, that it is not social recognition that they asked of the white man, but equity and justice, and that the President had done them wrong in granting that and denying this. Even if this deep-rooted sentiment does the President an injustice, he cannot complain. He is himself responsible. The defiant message which he has sent to the Republican Committee of this country by no means takes the tone which it behooves him in such a case to take. It remains to be seen what action he will take in view of the loyal and friendly action of his own Secretary of War, which is in effect an urgent and manitory invitation to him to reconsider. It is clear that, in his haste to punish a comparatively few offenders by punishing the whole body of which they form a minor part, he has exceeded his Constitutional powers, outraged the opinion of the army at large, and shocked the popular sense of justice. It is not an attitude of obstinacy and defiance which becomes any man in such a conjuncture.

DR. JAMES E. SHEPPARD OF DURHAM, N. C. WHO WILL GO TO ROME AND THE HOLY LANDS.



MR. JAMES A. JACKSON OF NEW YORK, SON OF COL. GILES B. JACKSON, OF VIRGINIA.

Dr. Von Lecog, who is traveling in Central Asia, has discovered important collections, archaeological discoveries; also, ten different languages, one in a wholly uncommon tongue.

The white caps of Lafayette, La., brutally murdered Antone Domingue, a peaceful colored man, after robbing him of his horse and buggy last week. They also held up a number of colored people and robbed them.

Members of the Citizens N. W. Suburban Asociation are very much put out with Dr. Chancellor for visiting the colored schools at this time of the year. They claim that he should stay home and conscientiously discharge his duties.

WASHINGTON Candy Kitchen

1614 Fourteenth Street, Northwest.

—OUR CANDIES MADE DAILY—

Delicious Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda.

CANDY PRICE LIST.

12 pounds	$1.00
8 pounds	1.00
6 pounds	1.00
5 pounds	1.00
12 boxes	1.00
8 boxes	1.00

ICE CREAM.

1 pint	15 cents.
1 quart	25 cents.
1 gallon	$1.00.

1614 14th STREET, N. W.

LEGAL NOTICES.

JAMES F. BUNDY AND GEORGE F. COLLINS, ATTORNEYS.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Howard Broadus vs. Georgiana Broadus and Alphonzo Waters.

No. 26,682, Equity Doc. 59.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce from the defendant, Georgiana Broadus, because of her adultery with the defendant, Alphonzo Waters.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 7th day of December, 1906, ordered that the defendant, Alphonzo Waters, cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter, and The Bee, before said day.

Harry M. Clabaugh,
Chief Justice.

A True Copy.
Test:
J. R. Young, Clerk,
By Wms. F. Lemon, Asst. Clerk.

DR. JAMES E. SHEPPARD.

Dr. James E. Sheppard, of Durham, N. C., is one of the best known young men in the United States. He is working among his people throughout the United States and doing all in his power to build them up morally. He leaves the United States in February for a portion of Europe as a delegate to the International Sunday School Convention that will meet in Rome, Italy. He will visit Asia and Africa and the Holy Lands. As an orator Dr. Sheppard is one of the most gifted in the South, who will in a short time have no equals. Dr. Sheppard will go to Paris and will remain there one week. The Sunday School Convention that will convene in Rome will be attended by the most representative Christians in the world. Bishop Clinton of Charlotte, N. C., Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Ella V. Chase Williams of Abbeville, S. C., are also delegates to this international convention. Dr. Sheppard will make a tour of Africa and do all he can for his people there. The Bee will from time to time publish an account of his travels, which will no doubt be interesting. This distinguished Sunday school worker is popular wherever he goes and there is no doubt that he will be as popular abroad as he is in America.

MR. JAMES A. JACKSON.

Mr. James A. Jackson, son of Col. Giles B. Jackson, has been appointed Commissioner of New York for the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Jackson is one of the brightest young men in the State of New York. He is engaged in the real estate business, in which he is a success. He is an enterprising young man and very successful in business. This young man has a host of friends who wish him well in his new field of labor. Mr. Jackson was formerly a citizen of Richmond, Va., in fact Richmond, Va., is his birth place. He is the youngest and most wide awake real estate in the city of New York. His clients are among the Jews, who liberally patronize him.

FOR FAIRBANKS.

Dr. James E. Sheppard of Durham, N. C., speaks favorably of Vice-President Fairbanks for the Presidency. Dr. Sheppard says that his square stand on all economic questions and his fair dealing to the Negro will draw the people to him. Dr. Sheppard has always been an admirer of the Vice-President.

Frederick Douglass was very fond of the violin and he was something of a performer himself. His grandson, Joseph H. Douglass, inherits his taste in an eminent degree and by steady and studious application has become recognized by the press of the country as one of the leading artists on that instrument. He will appear at Metropolitan Church on January 4, 1907, assisted by his wife on the piano. See advertisement in another column.

The Shelburne Club, a new organization that proposes to open a modern club house for young colored men of the city, gave a reception at the Auditorium Hall, which filled the hall to its capacity with friends of the club. The hall was elaborately decorated with flags of all nations, as well as flags and bunting of the club's colors, which are "white and blue." The Monumental Orchestra furnished music for the occasion. The club has a membership of five hundred.

The Board of Governors are Ralph Campbell, Richard N. Carter, Harry A. Goodrich, M. Chauncey Johnson, Jabez Lee, Gonzelous F. Mason, Wm. H. Mason, J. Wm. Monroe, Chas. W. Matthews, Chas. S. Reed, R. Oliver Rogers, A. W. Toppen and Ulysses Jasper.

Dr. Lapponi, physician to the Pope, is dead. The Pope is greatly stricken because of the death of his friend and physician.

Alfred Pope, oldest colored resident of West Washington, died last Thursday. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Virginia avenue and 5th, S. E. (Widow's Son, No 7.)

Krote's Liebfraumlich

A celebrated Rhine Wine. Select vintage. Bottled at Coblentz expressly for us

$15 case qts., $1 50 qt., 80c. pt.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S

Quality House 509 7th St. Phone M 274

HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone?

When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

Governor Higgins of New York, has flattered the President by imitating him. He has dismissed six companies of the New York National Guard.

Our friend, Booker T. Washington's students, have built a railroad, also in the past year have made 2,000,000 bricks. There are 1500 students; instructors, 56; 36 States and 12 foreign countries represented; 800 acres of ground under cultivation; value of property, $800,000, with an endowment of $1,500,000. The Doctor says that we are changing the ideas of the black race. Also the whites.

Mrs. Susan Askey, of Baltimore, Md., celebrated her one hundred and first birthday, at the home of her daughter. She made a long and address.

The Senate has requested the President and Secretary of War for information relating to the colored troops dismissal.

Clarence Logan, colored, of the Happy Days in Dixie, was found not guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses at Alexandria, Va., last Saturday.

They are behind Senator Bailey of Texas for receiving money from the Watson-Pierce and Standard Oil Companies for securing the re-admission of the Comapany in the State. He admids receiving $15,000. The matter is hanging fire with the Attorney General.